

# 아일랜드 가이드라인 요약 안내서

목재합법성 인증서류				아일랜드 가이드라인 주요내용	비고
목재이용법률 제19조의3제2항	수입되는 목재·목재제품의 합법벌채 판단 세부기준 고시 제3조				
제 1 호	원산국의 법령에 따라 발급된 벌채허가서	-	원산국의 법령에 따라 발급된 벌채허가서	- 벌채 라이선스(felling licence) [농식품해양부 산림청]	p21~
제 2 호	합법벌채된 목재 또는 목재제품을 인증하기 위하여 국제적으로 통용되는 것으로서 산림청장이 정하여 고시하는 서류	가	FSC에 의해 발급된 Forest Management Certification, Chain of Custody, Controlled Wood Certification	- FSC, PEFC 인증서 (사유림 6,000ha, 공유림 445,000ha가 인증을 받음)	
		나	PEFC에 의해 발급된 Forest Management Certification, Chain of Custody Certification		
		다	국가별로 PEFC와 상호 인정하여 등록된 것으로서 [별표]에 기재된 인증제도에 따라 발급된 인증서류	- PEFC Ireland 인증서	
		라	지속가능한 바이오매스의 이용을 위한 국제 인증체계(ISO17065 체계에 따른 제3자 인증을 포함한다)에 따라 발급된 것으로서 목재가 합법적으로 벌채되었음을 확인할 수 있는 서류	-	
제 3 호	우리나라와 원산국 양자 협의에 따라 상호 인정하는 것으로서 산림청장이 정하여 고시하는 서류	-	수출국의 정부 또는 정부로부터 위임받은 기관에서 운영하는 산림인증제도에 따라 발급된 인증서류	-	

제 4 호	그 밖에 합법벌채되었음을 증명하는 것으로서 산림청장이 정하여 고시하는 서류	가	유럽연합(European Union)이 운영하는 「산림법집행, 거버넌스 및 거래에 관한 자발적동반자협약」 (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade-Voluntary Partnership Agreement, FLEGT-VPA)에 근거하여 수출국이 구축한 관리체계에 따라 발급하는 인증서류	-	
		나	수출국의 법령에 따라 해당 목재 또는 목재제품이 합법벌채 되었음을 확인할 수 있는 수출허가서	-	
		다	수출국의 정부 또는 동 정부로부터 위임 받은 기관으로부터 해당 목재 또는 목재제품이 합법벌채 되었음을 확인하는 도장(서명)이 날인된 운송허가 또는 포장명세서 등의 확인서류	-	
		라	불법적으로 벌채된 목재의 교역제한을 위한 법령 및 제도를 운영하고 있는 수출국의 경우 별지 제1호서식에 따라 수출업자가 작성하여 서명한 서류	- 별지 제1호 서식에 따라 수출업자가 작성, 서명한 서류 (국내 및 수입 목재 모두에 EUTRI 적용됩니다.)	별지 제1호 서식
		마	기타 우리나라와 수출국 간 양자 협의에 따라 목재의 지속가능성과 합법성을 입증할 수 있는 서류	-	

# 아일랜드 가이드라인

아일랜드의 임업 활동에 관한 최근 정보 요청과 관련하여 이 글을 드립니다. 아일랜드 산림 업무에 관한 보충 정보와 함께 제공된 설문지를 작성하고 EU 목재 규정에 따라 필요한 조치를 요약했습니다.

농식품해양부(Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine)의 산림청(the Forest Service)은 아일랜드 내 산림 개발을 책임집니다. 우리는 환경 보호와 양립할 수 있는 지속 가능한 토대 위에 국가의 사회 경제적 복지의 기여도를 극대화하는 방법 및 규모로 아일랜드 내의 산림 개발을 보장합니다. 그에 따른 전략 목표는 다음과 같습니다.

1. 효율적이고 지속 가능한 산림 개발 촉진
2. 양질의 조림 확대
3. 다양한 품종의 조림 도모
4. 임업에 농업인의 참여도 개선
5. 해당 분야 연구 및 역량강화 도모
6. 해당 부서 고용 증가 권장

산림청의 주요 전략은 다양한 재정적인 인센티브를 통해 다음의 방법으로 임업 부문을 개발하는 것입니다.

1. 조림과 조림수종 범위 확대
2. 산림 가공 부문의 발전 촉진
3. 농민 등에게 산림 관리 기술 훈련

아일랜드 임업은 조림 승인, 벌목 허가, 모니터링, 환경 및 EUTR(EU 목재규정) 등, 모든 면에서 아일랜드 및 EU 규제 요구 사항을 준수합니다. 농식품해양부는 이를 준수할 책임이 있습니다. 당 기관은 각종 장려책을 통해서 조림 및 임업 관리 향상을 위한 지식을 이전합니다. 아일랜드 목재가 지속 가능하게 관리되는 산림에서 생산되도록 인증제도를 시행합니다.

최근 수년간 수목 심기를 많이 했음에도 불구하고 아일랜드는 유럽 연합에서 가장 적은 수림 국가로 남아 있습니다. 2017년 말까지 전국 산림 면적은 75만 ha에 이릅니다. 이는 아일랜드의 총 지리 영역의 거의 11 %를 차지하며 다른 EU 회원국 전체의 35 % 평균과는 비교가 됩니다.

현재의 임업 프로그램(2014-2020)은 목재 생산량을 증가시키는 동시에 자연 환경의 질을 향상시키는 것을 목표로 합니다. 이러한 목표 달성에는 약 4억 8천 2백만 유로가 소요되며, 이로 약 44,000ha의 산림 면적이 증가되고, 700km의 새로운 임도 건설 자금 공급이 가능하게 될 것입니다.

임업은 경제적, 환경적, 사회적으로 중요한 역할을 합니다.

- 직간접적인 경제 기여부분은 22억 유로로 산정되었습니다. 해당 부분에 의존할 일자리는 약 12,000 개로 파악되었습니다.
- 대다수의 아일랜드 목재가 아일랜드에서 가공됩니다. 아일랜드 임산물 부문은 주로 수출 지향적이며, 생산량의 78%를 수출합니다. 주요 시장은 북 아일랜드, 영국 및 베네룩스 국가입니다.
- 아일랜드에는 7개의 대형 제재소와 3개의 목재 기반 판넬 제조공장이 운영되고 있습니다. 이들은 현대적이고 효율적인 공장입니다. 이 모든 업체는 FSC

및 PEFC의 인증을 받았습니다.

아일랜드 산림의 목재 산물의 주요 가공은 두 개의 보완적 부문으로 구성됩니다: 제재소와 보드공장. 현재 6 개의 대형 제재소, 10개의 중형 공장 그리고 30 개가 넘는 소형 공장이 아일랜드에 있습니다. 이 중 상위 10위 공장은 1,100명을 고용하고 있습니다.

산림청의 정책과 운영에 대한 자세한 내용은 <https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forest-service/>에서 찾을 수 있습니다

## 일반사항

- 아일랜드의 산림은 소유권에 따라 어떻게 구분(국유림, 사유림, 천연림 등)됩니까? 또한, 각 소유권별 비중은 어떻게 됩니까?

국영산림회사(National State Agency) Coillte가 아일랜드 산림의 약 53%를 소유하고 있습니다.

일반적으로, 사유림 임업은 농식품해양부 산림과(Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine)가 운영하는 조림계획에 따라 나무를 심기로 선택한 농장주 및/또는 토지 소유자가 수행합니다.

산림은 일반적으로 사유림(47%)과 공유림(53%)로 분류됩니다.

- 아일랜드의 산림은 어떤 형태(보호림, 생산림 등)로 구분됩니까?

아일랜드의 산림 대부분은 목재생산을 위한 상업용 산림이며, 국립공원 및 야생동물청(National Park and Wildlife Service)이 통제하는 국립공원 내 제한된 수의 보호림도 있습니다.

- 아일랜드의 산림을 관리하는 담당자는 누구입니까? 불법벌채 및 관련 교역제한제도의 업무 담당부서는 어디이며, 연락처는 무엇입니까?

농식품해양부는 산림을 소유하거나 관리하지는 않지만, 국가산림자원조사(National Forest Inventory)를 실시합니다. 사용된 산림분류에 관한 정보는 다음 링크에서 이용할 수 있습니다.

[https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/nationalforestinventory/2012/NFI%20Ireland%20Methodology\\_2013\\_Website.pdf](https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/nationalforestinventory/2012/NFI%20Ireland%20Methodology_2013_Website.pdf)

## 벌채 허가 관련 사항

- 아일랜드 내에서 벌채를 승인 혹은 규제하는 법이 있습니까? 있다면 구체적인 조항은 무엇입니까?

\* 벌채 금지 지역 및 보호 수종 포함

- 아일랜드 내에서 산림의 소유권 및 형태별 벌채를 하기 위한 절차와 요구사항은 무엇입니까?

민간부문과 공공부문이 소유한 산림에 동일한 절차 및 규제요건이 적용됩니다. 2014년 산림법(Forestry Act 2014)의 19절을 적용합니다.

- 아일랜드에서 합법적으로 벌채된 사항을 확인할 수 있는 시스템 또는 문서가 있습니까?

벌채 중인 지역이 라이선스를 가지고 있지 않고 2014년 산림법 19절에 따라 면제되지 않은 경우, 벌채는 불법으로 간주됩니다.

- 어떤 체계로 운영되고 있습니까?

벌채 라이선스(felling licence) 신청 과정에 관한 자세한 사항은 아래 링크를 참조하기 바랍니다.

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/tree-felling/tree-felling/>

아일랜드 산림의 모든 측면은 모든 조림 및 벌채 신청서가 규제 및 환경 요건을 준수하는지 확인하는 산림 검사관(Forestry Inspectorate)이 모니터링합니다. 해당 부서는 또한 임업에 적격하고 농장주/토지소유자를 대신해 산림에서 작업을 수행하는 등록된 임업인(Registered Foresters) 목록도 관리합니다.

- 발행 문서의 경우 진위여부를 확인할 수 있는 방법은 무엇입니까?

라이선스 과정은 중앙에서 관리하며, 발행된 각 라이선스 세부사항은 농식품해양부의 IT 시스템에 보관됩니다.

- 담당 부처 또는 기관은 어디이며 담당자는 누구입니까? 연락처 정보를 기재해 주십시오.

Felling Section(벌채과)

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아일랜드 산림정책의 법률체계는 1946년 산림법을 대체하는 2014년 산림법에 명시됩니다. 농식품해양부가 부여하는 벌채 라이선스는 2014년 산림법에 따라 벌채할 수 있는 권한, 또는 그렇지 않은 경우 나무를 제거하고 조림 목적으로 간벌할 수 있는 권한을 제공합니다. 이 법은 장관의 기능을 규정하고 벌채 라이선스와 관련한 요건, 권리 및 의무를 상세히 설명합니다. 2014년 산림법에 더 큰 영향을 주는 주요 규제는 2017년 산림규정(Forestry Regulations 2017) (S.I. No. 191 of 2017)입니다.

농식품해양부는 아일랜드 내 임업활동을 모니터링하고 통제하기 위해 해당 부가 개발한 IT 시스템인 **INFORIS** 시스템에서 조림 및 벌채/수확을 모니터링합니다.

농식품해양부가 부여하는 벌채 라이선스는 2014년 산림법에 따라 벌채할 수 있는 권한, 또는 그렇지 않은 경우 나무를 제거하고 조림 목적으로 간벌할 수



있는 권한을 제공합니다. 이 법은 장관의 기능을 규정하고 벌채 라이선스와 관련한 요건, 권리 및 의무를 상세히 설명합니다.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/act/31/enacted/en/print.html>

## 국제 통용 인증 관련 사항

- 아일랜드에서는 FSC, PEFC 등 국제적으로 통용되는 목재 또는 목재제품의 합법성 증명을 위한 인증제도(FM 또는 CoC)를 활용하고 있습니까?

아일랜드는 현재 두 개의 국제인증제도(FSC와 PEFC)를 운영하고 있습니다.

### - 인증기관은 어디입니까?

토양협회(Soil Association) (<https://www.soilassociation.org/>)

### - 인증 면적은 어느 정도입니까?

농식품해양부는 사유림 조림에서 인증의 활용도를 개선하는 산림인증제도를 수립하기 위해 pilot scheme을 개발했습니다. pilot scheme은 산림관리계획(FMP)을 완성하기 위한 무상원조와 산림인증을 위한 보조금 지급으로 구성됩니다. 산림인증 보조금은 FMP 자체뿐만 아니라 산림자원조사와 작업계획을 준비하는 비용을 포함합니다. 이 보조금은 다른 인증관련 문서들을 수집분석하고 작성하는 것과 관련된 작업도 포함합니다.

FMP는 20년의 기간을 포함해야 하며, 단기, 중기, 장기의 산림관리단위(Forest Management Unit, FMU)의 계획된 활동과 목적을 상세히 설명해야 합니다.

산림인증에 필요한 잠재적 문서의 광범위한 목록은 [www.groupcertification.ie](http://www.groupcertification.ie)를 참고하기 바랍니다. 이 문서들은 FSC에만 관련됩니다. 산주들에게 있어서, 이 목록은 산림작업에 대한 기록관리 및 모니터링을 의미합니다.

약 6,000ha의 사유림이 FSC 인증을 받았으며, 사유림의 상당부분이 향후 10년

내에 성숙단계에 도달할 것이기 때문에 사유림이 지속 가능하게 관리되는지 확인하기 위해 독립적으로 평가된 시스템을 수립하여 해당 수치를 크게 증가시키는 것이 이 시범 계획의 목표입니다.

국영산림회사 Coillte가 인증된 산림 약 440,000ha를 소유하고 있습니다. Coillte는 가입한 자발적 공인 산림인증제도 뿐만 아니라 모든 준거법, 명령 및 규정을 철저히 준수하여 작업을 수행합니다. Coillte는 주로 두 개의 산림관리인증제도 FSC, PEFC를 준수합니다.

FSC와 PEFC 산림관리인증제도 모두 산림 관리자가 사회, 경제 및 환경 기준에 대한 엄격한 산림관리표준을 준수하도록 감사하고 사찰하는 독립적인 제도입니다.

Coillte의 산림 소유지 인증은 Coillte의 천연자원관리 관행이 경제, 사회 및 환경적 책임을 다한다는 것을 입증하는 독립적으로 검증된 방식입니다.

Coillte는 매년 다음과 같은 인증에 대한 감사를 받습니다.

- 책임 있는 산림관리에 대한 FSC 인증
- 지속가능한 산림관리에 대한 PEFC 인증
- Coillte의 환경관리시스템(EMS)에 대한 ISO 14001인증
- Coillte의 안전보건경영시스템(OHSAS)에 대한 OHSAS 18001 인증

## 양자 협의에 따라 상호 인정하기 위한 사항

- 아일랜드에서는 목재 또는 목재제품의 합법성 증명을 위한 자체적인 국가인 증제도 또는 민간 인증제도가 있습니까?

FSC, PEFC, 토양협회가 인증을 수행합니다.

- 인증제도의 신뢰성 확보를 위해 어떤 체계로 운영되고 있습니까?

감사

- 인증사항을 확인할 수 있는 시스템이나 문서는 무엇입니까?

해당 인증그룹의 검증

- 인증사항의 진위여부를 확인할 수 있는 방법은 무엇입니까?

해당 인증그룹과 연락을 통해

- 인증제도별 산림 면적은 어느 정도입니까?

위와 같이, FSC 인증을 받은 사유림 약 6,000ha와 FSC와 PEFC 인증을 받은 공유림(Coillte) 약 445,000ha

## 그 밖에 합법벌채 되었음을 증명하는 사항

- 상기의 사항을 제외하고 아일랜드의 고유한 특성으로 목재 및 목재제품의 합법성을 증명할 수 있는 별도의 제도 또는 시스템이 있습니까?

농식품해양부 산림부문 개발과(Forest Sector Development Division)가 EU 목재 규정(EUTR)을 시행하는 아일랜드의 지정 국가 관할기관(CA)입니다. 국내 및 수입 목재/목재제품 모두에 EUTR이 적용됩니다.

- 신뢰성 확보를 위하여 어떤 운영체제로 운영되고 있습니까?

CA가 국내 및 수입 목재/목재제품의 운영자 및 거래자에 대한 검사를 통해 EUTR 시행을 감독합니다.

- 목재 및 목재제품의 합법성 증명을 확인할 수 있는 방법은 무엇입니까?

CA가 목재/목재제품의 합법성을 입증하고 원산지 국가의 법에 따라 문서를 검토하여 합법성을 확인할 수 있습니다. 물리적 검사(physical examination)도 제공 됩니다.

- 제도 또는 시스템의 적용을 받는 산림 면적은 어느 정도입니까?

국내 및 수입 목재/목재제품 모두에 EUTR이 적용됩니다.

- 아일랜드의 합법성 증명 제도 또는 시스템을 인정해주는 국가가 있습니까?

EUTR은 모든 28개 EU 회원국에서 운영됩니다.

자세한 정보는 다음을 참조하기 바랍니다.

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/eutr/flegt/>

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/eutr/EUTROverview09102014NOCPDF141014.pdf>

## 기타

- 아일랜드 내에서 합법적으로 벌채된 원목과 합법적으로 수입된 목재 및 목재 제품의 가공 및 수출을 위한 허가 혹은 규제하는 법이 있습니까?

아일랜드에서 EUTR은 2014년 행정입법 No. 316(Statutory Instrument No. 316 of 2014) - 유럽연합(목재 및 목재제품) (시장판매) 규정의 적용을 통해 시행됩니다.

- 허가 혹은 규제하는 법의 구체적인 조항은 무엇입니까?

SI No. 316 of 2014가 관할기관(CA) 설립, 공인된 공무원의 임명 및 기능, 수색 영장, 방해 및 허위진술, 적합성 고지, 항소, 압수 및 구금, 정액제 고지, 법인의 약식 재판절차 및 위법을 규정합니다.

- 합법적인 가공 및 수출을 확인할 수 있는 시스템 또는 문서는 무엇입니까?

상기 명시

- 합법적인 가공 및 수출 증명 문서의 진위여부를 확인할 수 있는 방법은 무엇입니까?

유럽연합집행위원회(European Commission)가 아일랜드를 포함하여 모든 EU 회원국의 EUTR 시행에 대한 감독을 수행합니다.

- Fitches, 집성재, 적층마루판, 합판, 가구 등 수입된 원자재와 국내 원자재를 혼합하여 가공 후 수출하는 경우 수입 원자재와 국내 원자재의 함량 및 합법성을 확인할 수 있는 시스템 또는 문서가 있습니까?

국내 및 수입 목재/목재제품에 EUTR이 적용됩니다. 관할당국은 국내 및 수입목재의 합법성 검증 등을 통해 아일랜드에서 EUTR을 시행해야 합니다.

- 아일랜드의 수출입 목재 및 목재제품의 합법성 증명, 공급망 이력 추적, 합법성 식별 등 불법벌채목재 교역제한제도와 관련하여 활동하고 있는 민간 또는 비정부단체가 있습니까?

EUTR은 인정된 모니터링 기관이 각 EU 회원국의 작업자들에게 서비스를 제공하도록 규정합니다. 유럽연합집행위원회가 인정한 여러 모니터링 기관이 아일랜드의 작업자들에게 적극적으로 서비스를 제공하고 있습니다.

아일랜드 목재 대부분은 아일랜드에서 가공됩니다. 아일랜드 임산물 부문은 주로 수출지향적으로, 생산량의 약 78%를 수출합니다. 핵심 시장은 북아일랜드, 영국과 베네룩스 3국입니다.

아일랜드 공화국에는 대형 제재소 7개와 목재패널 공장 3개가 운영되고 있습니다. 이들은 현대적이고 효율적인 공장입니다. 모두 FSC 및/또는 PEFC 인증을 받았습니다.

## 붙임

- 상호간의 이해를 돕기 위한 추가적인 정보와 상기 질문에 해당되는 문서의 샘플(벌채허가서, 수출허가서, 인증서 등)을 제공하여 주시기 바랍니다.

Forests, Products and People – Irelands Forestry Policy

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/forestpolicyreviewforestsproductsandpeople/00487%20Forestry%20Review%20-%20web%2022.7.14.pdf>

Irelands Forestry Programme 2014-2020

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/forestry-programmes-2014-2020/>

Forestry Act 2014

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/forestry-the-law/ForestryAct2014240517.pdf>

견본양식 및 문서를 포함한 웹사이트 섹션

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/tree-felling/tree-felling/>

I am writing in connection with your recent request for information on forestry activities in Ireland. I have completed the questionnaire supplied with supplemental information on the Forest Service in Ireland and a summary of the measures in place as required by the EU Timber Regulations.

The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine is responsible for ensuring the development of forestry within Ireland in a manner and to a scale that maximises its contribution to national socio-economic well-being on a sustainable basis that is compatible with the protection of the environment. Its strategic objectives are:

1. To foster the efficient and sustainable development of forestry.
2. To increase quality planting.
3. To promote the planting of diverse species.
4. To improve the level of farmer participation in forestry.
5. To promote research and training in the sector.
6. To encourage increased employment in the sector.

The main strategy of the Forest Service is to develop the forestry sector via a range of financial incentives by:

1. increasing planting and the range of species planted,
2. facilitating the development of the forest processing sector and
3. training farmers and others in forest management techniques.

The Department is responsible for ensuring that all aspects of forestry in Ireland comply with Irish and EU regulatory requirements including afforestation approvals, felling licences, monitoring and compliance with environmental and EUTR requirements. The Department is also responsible for promoting afforestation, knowledge transfer to promote greater forestry management and Certification to ensure that Irish timber is produced from sustainably managed forests.

Despite a high level of planting in recent years, Ireland remains the least forested country in the European Union. By the end of the year 2017, the national forest estate stood at 750,000 ha. This represents almost 11% of Ireland's total geographical area, compared to the 35% average throughout the other EU Member-States.

The current Forestry Programme (2014-2020) is aimed at increasing timber production while at the same time improving the quality of the natural environment. The achievement of these

objectives involves the commitment of €482 million which will facilitate an increase in forest cover by almost 44,000 hectares and will provide funding to build 700 kilometres of new forest roads.

Forestry plays an increasingly important economic, environmental and social role.

- The direct and indirect contribution to the economy has been calculated at €2.2 billion with some 12,000 jobs dependent on the sector.
- **The vast majority of Irish timber is processed in Ireland. The Irish forest products sector is largely export oriented, exporting 78% of its production volume.** Key markets are Northern Ireland, the UK and the Benelux Countries.
- There are seven large sawmills and three wood-based panel mills in operation in the Republic of Ireland. These are modern, efficient plants. All are FSC and/or PEFC certified.

Primary processing of timber output from Irish forests comprises two complementary sectors: sawmills and board mills. There are currently 6 large sawmilling firms, 10 medium-sized mills and over 30 small mills in Ireland. The 10 largest of these employ some 1,100 people.

Details on the policy and operations of the Department can be found at:

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/>



## General Aspects

- How are forests classified according to the ownership (public, private, indigenous, etc.)? What is the percentage for each classification?

Response:

Forests are classified under Public and Private Ownership with the National State Agency, Coillte, owning approximately 53% of the forest estate in Ireland.

Private forestry is normally undertaken by farmers and/or landowners who have opted to plant trees under one of the afforestation schemes operated by the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

Forests are typically classified into Private (47%) and Public (53%)

- How do you classify forests by types (protected forest, production forest, etc.)?

Response:

Most forests in Ireland are commercial forests intended for the production of timber with a limited number of protected forests in National Parks under the control of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

- Who is in charge of the management of forests? Which department is in charge of the system on Restriction of Illegal logging and Associate Trade, and what is their contact information?

Response:

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine does not own or manage forests. However the Department does undertake a National Forest Inventory.

Further information on the classification of forests used is available in the following link:

[https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/nationalforestinventory/2012/NFI%20Ireland%20Methodology\\_2013\\_Website.pdf](https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/nationalforestinventory/2012/NFI%20Ireland%20Methodology_2013_Website.pdf)

## **Aspects Related to Harvesting Permission Licences and Permits**

- Do you have any laws to approve or regulate felling? If any, what are the specific articles?

\* Including regions where harvesting is prohibited and timber species to be protected

- What are the procedures and requirements for harvesting based on forest ownership and types?

The same procedures and regulatory requirements apply to forests owned by the private and public sectors. Section 19 of the Forestry Act 2014 applies.

- Do you have any system or documents to verify legal harvest?

If an area being harvested does not have a licence and is not exempted under Section 19 of the Forestry Act 2014, then the felling can be considered illegal.

### **- How is the system managed?**

Details on the application process for tree felling licences is available here:

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/tree-felling/tree-felling/>

All aspects of forestry in Ireland are monitored by our Forestry Inspectorate who ensure that all applications for afforestation and harvesting comply with regulatory and environmental requirements. The Department also maintains a list of Registered Foresters who are qualified in Forestry and who perform operations in forests on behalf of farmers/landowners.

- How do you verify the authenticity of the issued documents?

The licencing process is controlled centrally and the details of each licence issued is retained on an IT system in the Department.

- Which ministry and institution in charge of this, and who is the person in charge? Please inform their contact information.

Felling Section,

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

Johnstown Castle Estate

Co. Wexford

Y35 PN52

Ireland

Email: [felling.forests@agriculture.gov.ie](mailto:felling.forests@agriculture.gov.ie)

The legal framework for Irish forestry policy is laid down in the Forestry Act 2014 which replaced the Forestry Act 1946. A felling licence granted by the Minister for Agriculture, Food & the Marine provides authority under the Forestry Act 2014 to fell or otherwise remove a tree or trees and to thin a

forest for silvicultural reasons. This Act prescribes the functions of the Minister and details the requirements, rights and obligations in relation to felling licences. The principal set of regulations giving further effect to the Forestry Act 2014 are the Forestry Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 191 of 2017).

The Department monitors afforestation and felling/harvesting on the **IFORIS** system, an IT system developed by the Department to monitor and control forestry activities in Ireland.

A felling licence granted by the Minister for Agriculture, Food & the Marine provides authority under the Forestry Act 2014 to fell or otherwise remove a tree or trees and to thin a forest for silvicultural reasons. This Act prescribes the functions of the Minister and details the requirements, rights and obligations in relation to felling licences.

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/act/31/enacted/en/print.html>

## **Aspects Related to Internationally Accepted Certification**

- Do you apply Certification Systems (FM or CoC) in your country which are accepted internationally to prove legality of timber or timber products, for example, FSC or PEFC?

Two international certification schemes are currently operating in Ireland; FSC and PEFC.

- What is the certification agency?

Soil Association (<https://www.soilassociation.org/> )

- How much is the forest area for such certifications?

The Department developed a pilot scheme to establish Forest Certification schemes to improve the uptake of Certification in private forest plantations. The pilot scheme consists of grant aid for completing a forest management plan (FMP) and a grant payment for forest certification. The Forest certification grant covers the cost of preparing the forest inventory and workplan as well as FMP itself. This grant also covers the work associated with collated and preparing other certification related documents.

The FMP must cover a period of 20 years, which should detail planned activities and objectives for the Forest Management Unit (FMU) for the short, medium and long term.

An extensive list of potential documents required for forest certification can be found on [www.groupcertification.ie](http://www.groupcertification.ie). These documents relate to FSC only. For

forest owners this means record keeping and monitoring of forest operations.

Approximately, 6,000 hectares of private forests are certified by FSC and the objective of the pilot scheme is to increase that figure considerably by establishing an independently assessed system for ensuring that private forests are managed sustainably as a significant portion of the private forests will reach maturity in the next ten years.

Coillte, the State Forestry company has approximately 440,000 hectares of forests which are certified. Coillte is committed to carrying out its operations in full compliance with all applicable laws, directives and regulations, as well as voluntary external accredited forest certification schemes to which Coillte subscribe. Coillte comply with two forest management certification schemes, namely FSC<sup>®1</sup> (Forest Stewardship Council<sup>®</sup>), and PEFC<sup>TM2</sup>(Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification).

Both FSC and PEFC forest management certification schemes are independent schemes which audit and inspect forest managers to ensure their work meets strict forest management standards against social, economic and environmental criteria.

Certification of Coillte' s forest estate is an independently verified way which demonstrates that its natural resource management practices are economically, socially and environmentally responsible.

Coillte is audited each year for the following certifications

## **Mutually Recognized Certification through Bilateral Negotiation**

- Do you have your own national or private certification system to prove legality of timber or timber products?

Certification is performed by the FSC ( Forest Stewardship council ), the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) and the Soil Association.

- How are they managed in order to ensure reliability of the certification system?

Audits.

- What system or document verifies the certification details?

Verification provided by the appropriate Certification Group.

- How can the authenticity of certification details be verified?

Via contact with the appropriate Certification group.

- How much is the forest area for each certification system?

As above – approximately 6,000 hectares in private ownership certified by FSC and approximately 445,000 hectares in public ownership ( Coillte ) certified by FSC and PEFC.

Further details on this may be found at:

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/eutr/EUTRCommissionGuidanceFeb2016160216.pdf>

## **Other Aspects Regarding Harvest Legality Verification**

- Do you have your own distinct systems in Finland to prove legality of timber or timber products, other than those mentioned above?

Forest Sector Development Division of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine is Ireland's designated national Competent Authority (CA) for implementation of the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR). The EUTR applies to both domestic and imported timber/timber products.

- How are they managed in order to ensure reliability?

The CA oversees implementation of the EUTR through checks on operators and traders of both domestic and imported timber/timber products.

- How can they verify the legality of timber or timber products?

The CA can verify legality through document examination aimed at establishing the legality of the timber/timber products and based on the laws of the country of origin. Physical examinations are also provided for.

- How much is the forest area in which the systems are applied?

The EUTR applies to all domestic and imported timber.

- Are those systems of Finland accepted in other countries?

The EUTR is operational across all 28 EU Member States.

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/eutr-flegt/>

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/eutr/EUTROverview09102014NOC.pdf>



## Others

- Do you have any law for permission or regulation of processing and exporting legally harvested hardwood and legally imported timber or timber products in Ireland?

The EUTR is implemented in Ireland through application of Statutory Instrument No. 316 of 2014 – European Union (Timber and Timber Products) (Placing on the Market) Regulations 2014.

- What are the specific provisions?

SI No. 316 of 2014 provides for the establishment of the Competent Authority, the appointment and functions of authorized officers, search warrants, obstruction and false statements, compliance notices, appeals, seizure and detention, fixed payment notices, summary proceedings and offences by corporate bodies.

- Do you have any systems or documents that can verify legal processing and exporting?

As stated above.

- How can authenticity of the systems and documents be verified?

The European Commission provides oversight in respect of implementation of the EUTR by all EU Member States, including Ireland.

- In case of exporting combined and processed imported and domestic raw materials such as fitches, glued laminated timber, laminated floorboard, plywood, furniture, do you have any systems or documents that can

verify the content and legality of the imported and domestic raw materials?

The EUTR applies to domestic and imported timber/timber products. The Competent Authority is required to implement the EUTR in Ireland including through verification of the legality of both domestic and imported timber.

- Do you have private or non-governmental organizations are involved in Illegally Harvested Timber Trade Prohibition Systems, such as verification of legality of exported and imported timber or timber products, tracking background of supply chain and identification of legality?

The EUTR provides for recognised Monitoring Organizations to be involved in the provision of services to operators in each EU Member State. A number of these European Commission recognised Monitoring Organizations are actively providing services to Irish operators.

The vast majority of Irish timber is processed in Ireland. The Irish forest products sector is largely export oriented, exporting approximately 78% of its production volume. Key markets are Northern Ireland, the UK and the Benelux Countries.

There are seven large sawmills and three wood-based panel mills in operation in the Republic of Ireland. These are modern, efficient plants. All are FSC and/or PEFC certified.

## Attachments

Please submit additional information for mutual understanding and samples of documents related to questions above (permit for felling, processing company certificate, export permit, certification of authentication, etc.).

Forests, Products and People – Irelands Forestry Policy.

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/forestpolicyreviewforestsproductsandpeople/00487%20Forestry%20Review%20-%20web%2022.7.14.pdf>

Irelands Forestry Programme 2014-2020.

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/forestry-programmes-2014-2020/>

Forestry Act 2014.

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/forestry/forestry-the-law/ForestryAct2014240517.pdf>

Section from our website including sample forms and documents.

<https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/tree-felling/tree-felling/>

[별채 라이선스 ①clearfell]



13/08/2018

TFL00170318

Dear \*

I refer to your application for a Tree Felling Licence and I am pleased to enclose same.

If you wish to appeal this decision/any condition of the licence, you may do so in writing within 28 days of the date of this letter, to the Forestry Appeals Committee, Kilminehy Court, Portlaoise, Co. Laois (Lo-call 076 1064418 or 057 8631900). You are required to set out the grounds of your appeal and should include a statement of the facts and contentions upon which you intend to rely, enclosing any supporting documentary evidence you wish to have considered by the Appeals Committee.

Please note that under the Forestry Act 2014, **FELLING OPERATIONS MUST NOT COMMENCE UNTIL AT LEAST 28 DAYS HAVE ELAPSED AFTER THE DATE OF SIGNATURE OF THIS LICENCE** to allow for receipt of any appeal (from any party) by the Forestry Appeals Committee in relation to the granting of this licence.

Inspections of the plantation will be arranged at a later date to check on the utilisation of the licence.

Yours sincerely,

[Redacted signature box]

Felling Section, Forest Service  
DAFM, Johnstown Castle Estate  
Co. Wexford  
076 1064459



**AN ROINN TALMHAÍOCHTA, BIA AGUS MARA  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND THE MARINE  
FORESTRY ACT 2014 - TREE FELLING LICENCE**

Pursuant to the powers vested in him under the Forestry Act 2014, the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine hereby grants to the person specified in Schedule 1 (hereafter referred to as the Licensee) a licence authorising the felling of trees as specified in Schedule 2 subject to any conditions specified in any part of this licence.

This licence confers no title to the ownership of any land or trees specified herein. Where the licensee is not the owner of the land to which the licence relates, the conditions specified in the licence are binding on the owner of the land.

The authority granted under this licence does not remove the obligation on the licensee to abide by and fulfil the requirements of any other legislation.


During the period of the licence, the licence shall be for the benefit of the land and any owner thereof. (Under the Forestry Act 2014, "owner" is defined as "in relation to trees or a forest, means (a) the freehold owner, (b) the leasehold owner (if any), or (c) the occupier for the time being, of the lands concerned and includes Coillte Teoranta".)

Where the Licensee is not the owner as defined in the Forestry Act 2014, any conditions attached to this licence shall be binding on the owner.

Where an unexpired felling licence exists for any part of lands delineated in this Tree Felling Licence, it is important to note that this Tree Felling Licence will take precedence over the same areas delineated in the earlier licence.

The authority conferred by this licence will be exercisable for a period of 10 years from this date unless it is terminated by the Minister before the expiration of this period.

Signed on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture,  
Food and the Marine



Date: 13/08/18

**SCHEDULE 1: Licensee**

<b>Name of Licensee</b>	<b>Address of Licensee</b>	<b>Felling Licence Owner Number (FLO)</b>	<b>Company Registration Office Number (CRO No.)</b>

**SCHEDULE 2 : Details of felling operations authorised under this licence and conditions attached to this licence**

1. The authority conferred by this licence is to fell the tree species that are specified in Table 1 of this Schedule and are located within the boundaries of the land parcels listed in Table 1 which are delineated on the attached ortho-photograph(s).
2. The land parcel numbers listed in Table 1 of this Schedule identify the land parcels delineated on the attached ortho-photograph(s). (NOTE:- Only the last 3 digits of the parcel identity number are displayed on the map, for example, the number 12345678 in the table will appear on the maps as 678).
3. The authority conferred by this licence is to fell trees of the species shown in Table 1 within the associated land parcel.
4. It is a condition of this licence that, within the boundary of each land parcel, any tree felling carried out under the authority conferred by the licence must be in accordance with the specification for the Harvest Type associated with the land parcel in Table 1 of this Schedule. Schedule 4 provides the specification for each Harvest Type which must be adhered to.
5. It is a condition of this licence, to be known as the Replanting Condition, that each land parcel must be replanted in accordance with the replanting requirement for each Harvest Type. Schedule 3 lists the specific details of the replanting required under the Replanting Condition. Where the Minister through the authority granted under this licence is consenting to deforestation or to the permanent removal of single trees within any land parcel that is the subject of this licence but the Minister requires planting of an alternative site, the Replanting Condition shall be replaced with a condition called Alternative Planting Condition. In such circumstances, the Alternative Planting Conditions will be specified in this Schedule with the other conditions attached to this licence and it shall specify the requirements for the alternative site. (Deforestation takes the meaning defined in the Forestry Act 2014.)

**Table 1**

Information submitted by the licensee					
Plot No.	Area (ha) applied for by the licensee	Species	Harvest Type	Harvest Year	Land Parcel Number
1	7.98	Sitka spruce	Clearfell	2018	46752930
3	0.81	Sitka spruce	Clearfell	2018	46752969

**Other conditions attached to this licence**

(a) The licensee shall ensure that all felling and planting operations are carried out in accordance with Forestry and Water Quality, Forest Biodiversity, Forest Harvesting and the Environment, Forestry and Archaeology, Forestry and the Landscape and Forestry and Aerial Fertilisation guidelines and the Code of Best Forest Practice - Ireland and the Irish National Forest Standard published by the Department.

(b) The licensee shall treat all conifer stumps with urea immediately upon tree felling where the soil type is mineral soil or where a peat soil is less than 2.5cm (excluding the litter layer). Treatment is not required where a conifer stand is being replanted with broadleaves, where the conifer nurse in a broadleaf stand is being removed or where broadleaves make up greater than 85 % of the stand. The correct solution mixing rate is 1kg of fertiliser grade urea, 5 litres of water and one bottle of dye. Urea should not be applied to stumps within the buffer zones required by the Forestry and Water Quality Guidelines nor by the Forestry and Freshwater Pearl Mussel Requirements. Treating stumps with urea will help prevent infection by butt rot (*Heterobasidion annosum*).

(c) The licensee shall, until the expiration of eleven years from the date on which the authority conferred by the licence ceases to be exercisable or ten years from the date of planting, whichever is the later, preserve, in accordance with good forest practice, the trees planted as instructed in Schedule 3 and shall for that purpose maintain in good repair and effective condition all fences and other protection necessary to protect such trees from being injured or destroyed by the trespass of any animals.

(d) All aerial fertilisation of restocking sites requires the prior written approval of this Department.

(e) The public road network and associated roadside drainage must not be adversely affected whilst carrying out felling operations. The applicant may be held liable for any damage caused to a public road as a result of works and/or haulage operations associated with utilisation of this licence under the Roads Act 1993, Section 13(10)(a).

(f) **FELLING OPERATIONS MUST NOT COMMENCE UNTIL AT LEAST 28 DAYS HAVE ELAPSED AFTER THE DATE OF SIGNATURE OF THIS LICENCE** to allow for receipt of any appeals (from any party) by the Forestry Appeals Committee in relation to the granting of this licence.

(g) The enclosed Site Notice must be completed and erected in accordance with the Directions provided.

(h)

- Contact Leitrim County council prior to commencement of any felling to discuss transportation routes.

(i) If red squirrels are present within the fell area, operations should take place outside of the breeding season. Badger Setts should not be interfered with or adversely impacted during harvest operations, mitigation measures should be put in place to minimise any disturbance. Any setts or latrine located should be cordoned off from forestry operations, or trafficking by machines. A 30 metre buffer zone is recommended. There is a possibility that a Common Buzzard breeding pair may be occupying the area to be felled during the nesting season. As such, felling operations or machinery works should be started prior to nesting so as to deter occupancy or post breeding season.



### SCHEDULE 3 : Replanting

1. Under the Replanting Condition the licensee is obliged to plant trees (of species in numbers and stocking rate and by "type of planting") within the boundaries of the land parcels listed in Table 2.
2. The land parcels listed in Table 2 identify the land parcels delineated on the attached map(s) and ortho-photograph(s). (Note:- Only the last 3 digits of the parcel ID number are displayed on the maps, e.g. the number 12345678 in the table will appear on the map as 678.)
3. Under the authority conferred by this licence, the licensee must carry out replanting as outlined in Table 2 below, within a period of two years following each felling operation.
4. Replanting must be in accordance with the general practice of good forestry and to the satisfaction of the Minister.
5. Where an Alternative Planting Condition is attached to this licence, this condition will be listed in Schedule 2.

Table 2

Plot No.	Area (ha) applied for by the Licensee	No. of Trees to achieve minimum stocking requirement per hectare	Species	Restock Species Canopy %	Reforestation Objective	Land Parcel Number
1	7.98		Open Space	5	CF	46752930
1		2500 trees	Pedunculate oak	10	CF	46752930
1		2500 trees	Scots pine	10	CF	46752930
1		2500 trees	Sitka spruce	75	CF	46752930
3	.81		Open Space	5	CF	46752969
3		2500 trees	Pedunculate oak	10	CF	46752969
3		2500 trees	Scots pine	10	CF	46752969
3		2500 trees	Sitka spruce	75	CF	46752969

#### SCHEDULE 4

Harvest Type	Harvest Type Description
Clearfell	The felling of all trees within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel or any subset of that land parcel. It is a condition attached to this licence and this Harvest Type that the area felled be replanted as specified in schedule 3 or an alternative area is planted as specified in Schedule 2 when an Alternative Planting Condition is attached to the licence.
Thinning	The felling of a portion of trees within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel or any subset of that land parcel to promote the growth and greater value of the remaining trees. Thinning is defined in the Forestry Act 2014 as <i>"the removal from a forest in accordance with good forest practice of excess or diseased trees, or trees of poor quality in order to improve the growth, health and value of the remaining trees"</i> .
Tending	Within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel or any subset of that land parcel, the felling of trees in the early stages of forest development to promote growth of the remaining trees. This Harvest Type is thinning as defined in the Forestry Act 2014, which is <i>"the removal from a forest in accordance with good forest practice of excess or diseased trees, or trees of poor quality in order to improve the growth, health and value of the remaining trees"</i> .
Continuous Cover Forestry	The felling of trees within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel or any subset of that land parcel to promote the natural regeneration of young trees. It is a condition of this licence that such natural regeneration must be managed in the manner specified in the Forest Management Plan submitted by the licensee and accepted by the Minister as part of the application for the licence. Such management may require planting trees where natural regeneration has not successfully achieved the required minimum stocking levels. The authority conferred under this licence is to fell no more than the number of trees specified for felling in the Forest Management Plan that has been accepted by the Minister.
Windblow	The clear felling of trees within the boundaries of the relevant forest land parcel or any subset of that land parcel following wind or storm damage. It is a condition attached to this licence and this Harvest Type that the area felled be replanted as specified in Schedule 3 or an alternative area is planted as specified in Schedule 2 when an Alternative Planting Condition is attached to the licence.
Open space	The felling of all trees within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel in order, for example, to create an aquatic buffer zone.
Single Trees	The felling of individual or isolated trees within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel. It is a condition attached to this licence and this Harvest Type that replanting within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel is undertaken as specified in Schedule 3 or an alternative area is planted as specified in Schedule 2 when an Alternative Planting Condition is attached to the licence.
Line of Trees	The felling of a line of trees (for example in a hedgerow) within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel. It is a condition attached to this licence and this Harvest Type that replanting within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel is undertaken as specified in Schedule 3 or an alternative area is planted as specified in Schedule 2 when an Alternative Planting Condition is attached to the licence.

# FELLING SITE NOTICE

I/We \_\_\_\_\_  
 received a licence under section 7 of the Forestry Act 2014 from the Department of Agriculture, Food  
 and the Marine in respect of tree felling

**At this site**

Townland(s): \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

Licence Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Harvest Type	Description	Area (ha)
Clearfell	The felling of all trees on an area with replanting afterwards.	
Thinning	The felling of a portion of trees from the canopy to promote growth and greater value in the remaining trees.	
Tending	The felling of undesirable trees in the early stages of forest development to promote growth in the remaining trees.	
Continuous Cover Forestry	The felling of a portion of trees from the canopy to promote the regeneration of young trees.	
Windblow	The felling of trees on a site following wind/storm damage with replanting afterwards.	
Open Space	The felling of trees to create small open areas within the forest, e.g. an aquatic buffer zone.	
		<b>Number of trees</b>
Single Trees	The felling of individual or isolated trees.	
Line of Trees	The felling of a line of trees, e.g. Hedgerow.	

**Expected dates of commencement and conclusion of the tree felling**

\_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_

The licence may be inspected free of charge, at the offices of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford between 09.00 and 16.00 Monday to Friday (excluding Public Holidays) or may be purchased, at a fee not exceeding the reasonable cost of doing so, by request in writing (by post or e-mail) from Felling Section, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford; e-mail [felling.forests@agriculture.gov.ie](mailto:felling.forests@agriculture.gov.ie)

Name of Agent (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Erection of Notice: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Directions for completing the Site Notice**

1. The name of the licensee must be stated.
2. The location, townland(s) or postal address to which the licence refers must be stated so as to identify the location of the site in question. Where the development extends to more than one townland, all townlands must be stated.
3. The licence number (on the top right hand corner of Page 1 of the licence must be provided).
4. A description of the nature and extent of the tree felling must be stated on the site notice. You must include the following in your development description -
  - (a) Harvest type: clearfell, thinning, wind blow, CCF, etc
  - (b) Extent of felling: number of trees to be felled or area (ha) of the felling site
5. The dates upon which the work will commence and end (approximate dates will suffice) must be provided.
6. If an agent was acting on the licensee's behalf details must be entered.
7. The date that the notice is erected or fixed at the site must be stated.

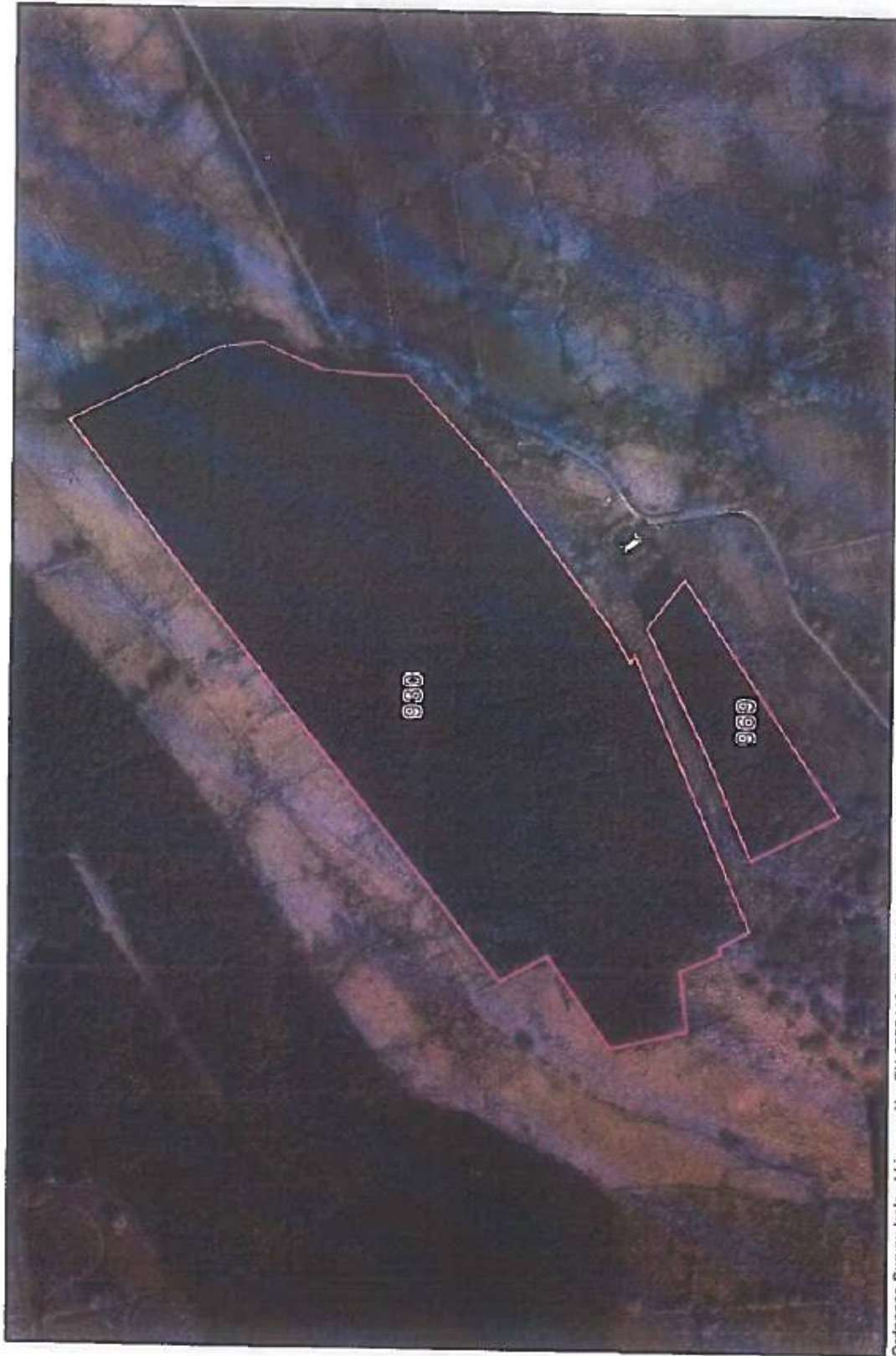
### **Directions for erecting the Site Notice**

The Site Notice must be securely erected at the entrance from the public road to the land to which the licence relates or, where no entrance exists, at the point where it is proposed to create an entrance, so as to be easily visible and legible by persons using the public road, and shall not be obscured or concealed at any time.

The Site Notice must be clearly legible, affixed on rigid, durable material and secured against damage from bad weather and other causes.

The Site Notice must be maintained in position on the land concerned for so long as the felling of trees is carried out or timber extraction is ongoing. The notice must be renewed or replaced if it is removed or becomes defaced or illegible within that period.

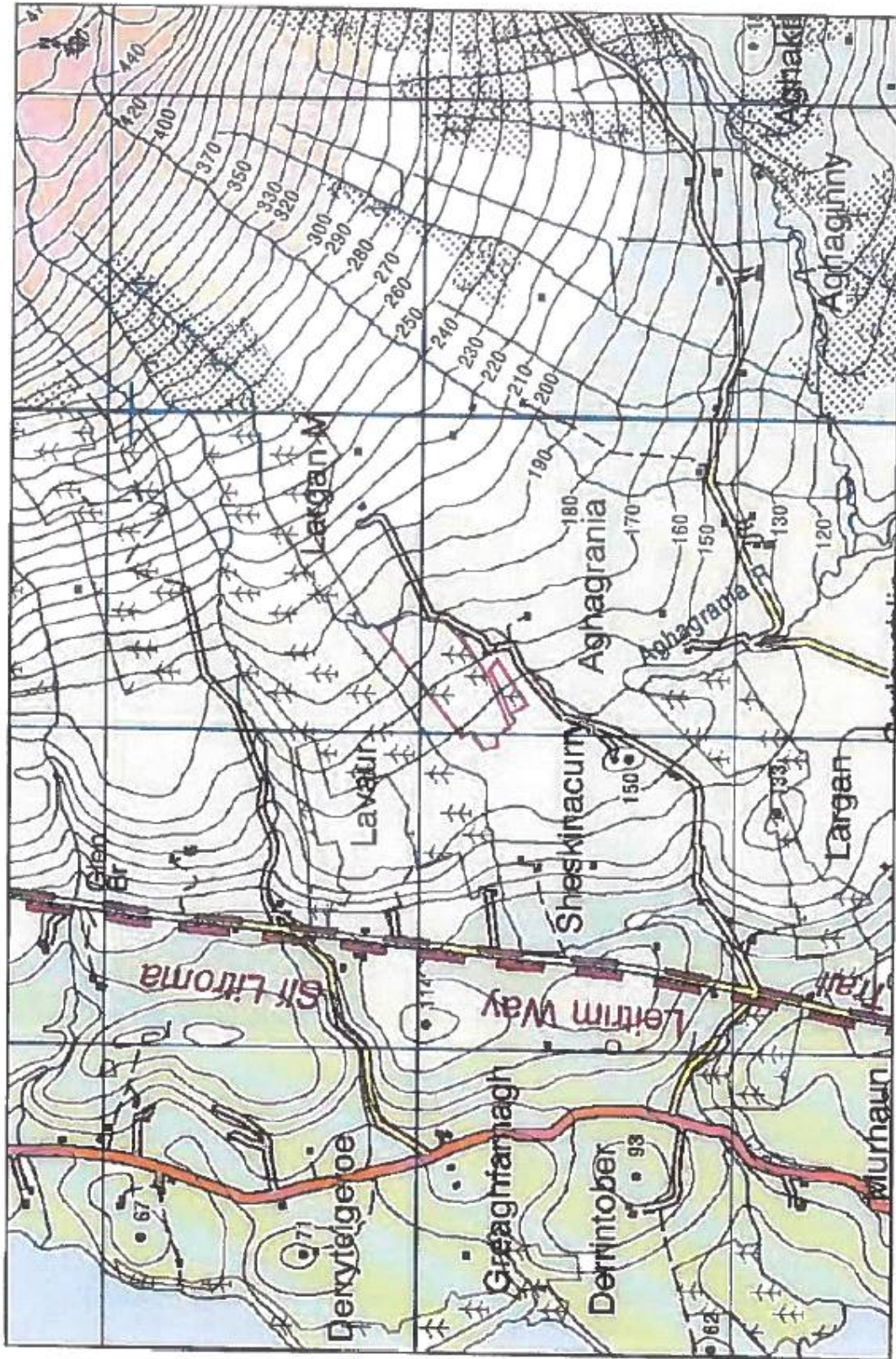




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Contract TFL00170518 Scale 1: 2876

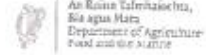




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Contract: TFL00170518 Scale 1:15000

[벌채 라이선스 ②thinning]



r

17/08/2018

TFL00137318

Dear

I refer to your application for a Tree Felling Licence and I am pleased to enclose same.

If you wish to appeal this decision/any condition of the licence, you may do so in writing within 28 days of the date of this letter, to the **Forestry Appeals Committee, Kilminchy Court, Portlaoise, Co. Laois (Lo-call 076 1064418 or 057 8631900)**. You are required to set out the grounds of your appeal and should include a statement of the facts and contentions upon which you intend to rely, enclosing any supporting documentary evidence you wish to have considered by the Appeals Committee.

**Please note that under the Forestry Act 2014, FELLING OPERATIONS MUST NOT COMMENCE UNTIL AT LEAST 28 DAYS HAVE ELAPSED AFTER THE DATE OF SIGNATURE OF THIS LICENCE to allow for receipt of any appeal (from any party) by the Forestry Appeals Committee in relation to the granting of this licence.**

Inspections of the plantation will be arranged at a later date to check on the utilisation of the licence.

Yours sincerely,

Felling Section, Forest Service  
DAFM, Johnstown Castle Estate  
Co. Wexford  
076 1064459

Dear Sir/Ms





**AN ROINN TALMHAÍOCHTA, BIA AGUS MARA  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND THE MARINE  
FORESTRY ACT 2014 - TREE FELLING LICENCE**

Pursuant to the powers vested in him under the Forestry Act 2014, the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine hereby grants to the person specified in Schedule 1 (hereafter referred to as the Licensee) a licence authorising the felling of trees as specified in Schedule 2 subject to any conditions specified in any part of this licence.

This licence confers no title to the ownership of any land or trees specified herein. Where the licensee is not the owner of the land to which the licence relates, the conditions specified in the licence are binding on the owner of the land.

The authority granted under this licence does not remove the obligation on the licensee to abide by and fulfil the requirements of any other legislation.

During the period of the licence, the licence shall be for the benefit of the land and any owner thereof. (Under the Forestry Act 2014, "owner" is defined as "in relation to trees or a forest, means (a) the freehold owner, (b) the leasehold owner (if any), or (c) the occupier for the time being, of the lands concerned and includes Coillte Teoranta".)

Where the Licensee is not the owner as defined in the Forestry Act 2014, any conditions attached to this licence shall be binding on the owner.

Where an unexpired felling licence exists for any part of lands delineated in this Tree Felling Licence, it is important to note that this Tree Felling Licence will take precedence over the same areas delineated in the earlier licence.

The authority conferred by this licence will be exercisable for a period of 10 years from this date unless it is terminated by the Minister before the expiration of this period.

Signed on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture,  
Food and the Marine



Date: 17 August 2018



**SCHEDULE 1: Licensee**

<b>Name of Licensee</b>	<b>Address of Licensee</b>	<b>Felling Licence Owner Number (FLO)</b>	<b>Company Registration Office Number (CRO No.)</b>

**SCHEDULE 2 : Details of felling operations authorised under this licence and conditions attached to this licence**

1. The authority conferred by this licence is to fell the tree species that are specified in Table 1 of this Schedule and are located within the boundaries of the land parcels listed in Table 1 which are delineated on the attached ortho-photograph(s).
2. The land parcel numbers listed in Table 1 of this Schedule identify the land parcels delineated on the attached ortho-photograph(s). (NOTE:- Only the last 3 digits of the parcel identity number are displayed on the map, for example, the number 12345678 in the table will appear on the maps as 678).
3. The authority conferred by this licence is to fell trees of the species shown in Table 1 within the associated land parcel.
4. It is a condition of this licence that, within the boundary of each land parcel, any tree felling carried out under the authority conferred by the licence must be in accordance with the specification for the Harvest Type associated with the land parcel in Table 1 of this Schedule. Schedule 4 provides the specification for each Harvest Type which must be adhered to.
5. It is a condition of this licence, to be known as the Replanting Condition, that each land parcel must be replanted in accordance with the replanting requirement for each Harvest Type. Schedule 3 lists the specific details of the replanting required under the Replanting Condition. Where the Minister through the authority granted under this licence is consenting to deforestation or to the permanent removal of single trees within any land parcel that is the subject of this licence but the Minister requires planting of an alternative site, the Replanting Condition shall be replaced with a condition called Alternative Planting Condition. In such circumstances, the Alternative Planting Conditions will be specified in this Schedule with the other conditions attached to this licence and it shall specify the requirements for the alternative site. (Deforestation takes the meaning defined in the Forestry Act 2014.)

**Table 1**

Information submitted by the licensee					
Plot No.	Area (ha) applied for by the licensee	Species	Harvest Type	Harvest Year	Land Parcel Number
1	14.2	Sitka spruce	Thinning	2018	46448664
		Japanese Larch	Thinning	2018	46448664
		Sitka spruce	Thinning	2021	46448664
		Sitka spruce	Thinning	2024	46448664
		Sitka spruce	Thinning	2027	46448664

### Other conditions attached to this licence

(a) The licensee shall ensure that all felling and planting operations are carried out in accordance with Forestry and Water Quality, Forest Biodiversity, Forest Harvesting and the Environment, Forestry and Archaeology, Forestry and the Landscape and Forestry and Aerial Fertilisation guidelines and the Code of Best Forest Practice - Ireland and the Irish National Forest Standard published by the Department.

(b) The licensee shall treat all conifer stumps with urea immediately upon tree felling where the soil type is mineral soil or where a peat soil is less than 25cm (excluding the litter layer). Treatment is not required where a conifer stand is being replanted with broadleaves, where the conifer nurse in a broadleaf stand is being removed or where broadleaves make up greater than 85 % of the stand. The correct solution mixing rate is 1kg of fertiliser grade urea, 5 litres of water and one bottle of dye. Urea should not be applied to stumps within the buffer zones required by the Forestry and Water Quality Guidelines nor by the Forestry and Freshwater Pearl Mussel Requirements. Treating stumps with urea will help prevent infection by butt rot (*Heterobasidion annosum*).

(c) The licensee shall, until the expiration of eleven years from the date on which the authority conferred by the licence ceases to be exercisable or ten years from the date of planting, whichever is the later, preserve, in accordance with good forest practice, the trees planted as instructed in Schedule 3 and shall for that purpose maintain in good repair and effective condition all fences and other protection necessary to protect such trees from being injured or destroyed by the trespass of any animals.

(d) All aerial fertilisation of restocking sites requires the prior written approval of this Department.

(e) The public road network and associated roadside drainage must not be adversely affected whilst carrying out felling operations. The applicant may be held liable for any damage caused to a public road as a result of works and/or haulage operations associated with utilisation of this licence under the Roads Act 1993, Section 13(10)(a).

(f) FELLING OPERATIONS MUST NOT COMMENCE UNTIL AT LEAST 28 DAYS HAVE ELAPSED AFTER THE DATE OF SIGNATURE OF THIS LICENCE to allow for receipt of any appeals (from any party) by the Forestry Appeals Committee in relation to the granting of this licence.

(g) The enclosed Site Notice must be completed and erected in accordance with the Directions provided.

(h) This area falls within a Green (Foraging) zone for Hen Harrier. As set out in the Forest Service document "Procedures regarding disturbance operations and Hen Harrier SPAs", specific procedures, agreed with National Parks and Wildlife Service, apply to disturbance operations within SPAs designated for Hen Harrier. Disturbance operations include:

- timber felling (thinning, clearfell)
- timber extraction to roadside
- timber loading at roadside
- mechanical cultivation for both afforestation and reforestation
- forest road construction (and associated developments)
- the driving of fencing posts
- any other operation(s) the Forest Service may deem as creating disturbance.

Regarding sites wholly within Green Zones, a disturbance operation(s) associated with the licence can proceed during the Hen Harrier breeding season (1st April to 15th August, inclusive).

However, the Forest Service will notify the licensee in the future if any new Red Area (generated by a newly recorded nesting site) overlaps the site. From the date of receipt of this notification, no disturbance operation(s) associated with the licence is to take place within the breeding season. To do so will lead to the immediate cancellation of the licence (where trees remain standing) and may represent an offence under the Birds and Habitats Regulations 2011.

If notification of a new Red Zone is given within the breeding season itself, any ongoing disturbance operation(s) associated with the licence is to cease immediately on receipt of the notification, unless otherwise agreed with the Forest Service, and can only recommence after the breeding season has closed.

(i)

- Avoid any damage to the streams. Install geotextile silt traps in drains flowing off the site.
- Adhere to the Hen Harrier procedures during all operations.

(i)

· Where any river, stream or watercourse is to be crossed during the felling and timber extraction process, and such crossing does not entail a structure which will be totally clear of the waters to be crossed, in advance of commencement of crossing, ensure that Inland Fisheries Ireland ([macroom@fisheriesireland.ie](mailto:macroom@fisheriesireland.ie) or 026-41221) is contacted by or on behalf of the applicant to agree the type of crossing structure.

**SCHEDULE 3 : Replanting**

1. Under the Replanting Condition the licensee is obliged to plant trees (of species in numbers and stocking rate and by "type of planting") within the boundaries of the land parcels listed in Table 2.
2. The land parcels listed in Table 2 identify the land parcels delineated on the attached map(s) and ortho-photograph(s). (Note:- Only the last 3 digits of the parcel ID number are displayed on the maps, e.g. the number 12345678 in the table will appear on the map as 678.)
3. Under the authority conferred by this licence, the licensee must carry out replanting as outlined in Table 2 below, within a period of two years following each felling operation.
4. Replanting must be in accordance with the general practice of good forestry and to the satisfaction of the Minister.
5. Where an Alternative Planting Condition is attached to this licence, this condition will be listed in Schedule 2.

**Table 2**

<b>Plot No.</b>	<b>Area (ha) applied for by the Licensee</b>	<b>No. of Trees to achieve minimum stocking requirement per hectare</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Restock Species Canopy %</b>	<b>Reforestation Objective</b>	<b>Land Parcel Number</b>
<b>Not Applicable</b>						



#### SCHEDULE 4

Harvest Type	Harvest Type Description
Clearfell	The felling of all trees within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel or any subset of that land parcel. It is a condition attached to this licence and this Harvest Type that the area felled be replanted as specified in schedule 3 or an alternative area is planted as specified in Schedule 2 when an Alternative Planting Condition is attached to the licence.
Thinning	The felling of a portion of trees within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel or any subset of that land parcel to promote the growth and greater value of the remaining trees. Thinning is defined in the Forestry Act 2014 as <i>"the removal from a forest in accordance with good forest practice of excess or diseased trees, or trees of poor quality in order to improve the growth, health and value of the remaining trees"</i> .
Tending	Within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel or any subset of that land parcel, the felling of trees in the early stages of forest development to promote growth of the remaining trees. This Harvest Type is thinning as defined in the Forestry Act 2014, which is <i>"the removal from a forest in accordance with good forest practice of excess or diseased trees, or trees of poor quality in order to improve the growth, health and value of the remaining trees"</i> .
Continuous Cover Forestry	The felling of trees within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel or any subset of that land parcel to promote the natural regeneration of young trees. It is a condition of this licence that such natural regeneration must be managed in the manner specified in the Forest Management Plan submitted by the licensee and accepted by the Minister as part of the application for the licence. Such management may require planting trees where natural regeneration has not successfully achieved the required minimum stocking levels. The authority conferred under this licence is to fell no more than the number of trees specified for felling in the Forest Management Plan that has been accepted by the Minister.
Windblow	The clear felling of trees within the boundaries of the relevant forest land parcel or any subset of that land parcel following wind or storm damage. It is a condition attached to this licence and this Harvest Type that the area felled be replanted as specified in Schedule 3 or an alternative area is planted as specified in Schedule 2 when an Alternative Planting Condition is attached to the licence
Open space	The felling of all trees within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel in order, for example, to create an aquatic buffer zone.
Single Trees	The felling of individual or isolated trees within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel. It is a condition attached to this licence and this Harvest Type that replanting within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel is undertaken as specified in Schedule 3 or an alternative area is planted as specified in Schedule 2 when an Alternative Planting Condition is attached to the licence.
Line of Trees	The felling of a line of trees (for example in a hedgerow) within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel. It is a condition attached to this licence and this Harvest Type that replanting within the boundaries of the relevant land parcel is undertaken as specified in Schedule 3 or an alternative area is planted as specified in Schedule 2 when an Alternative Planting Condition is attached to the licence.

# FELLING SITE NOTICE

I/We \_\_\_\_\_  
 received a licence under section 7 of the Forestry Act 2014 from the Department of Agriculture, Food  
 and the Marine in respect of tree felling

**At this site**

Townland(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
 County: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Licence Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Harvest Type	Description	Area (ha)
Clearfell	The felling of all trees on an area with replanting afterwards.	
Thinning	The felling of a portion of trees from the canopy to promote growth and greater value in the remaining trees.	
Tending	The felling of undesirable trees in the early stages of forest development to promote growth in the remaining trees.	
Continuous Cover Forestry	The felling of a portion of trees from the canopy to promote the regeneration of young trees.	
Windblow	The felling of trees on a site following wind/storm damage with replanting afterwards.	
Open Space	The felling of trees to create small open areas within the forest, e.g. an aquatic buffer zone.	
		<b>Number of trees</b>
Single Trees	The felling of individual or isolated trees.	
Line of Trees	The felling of a line of trees, e.g. Hedgerow.	

**Expected dates of commencement and conclusion of the tree felling**

\_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_

The licence may be inspected free of charge, at the offices of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford between 09.00 and 16.00 Monday to Friday (excluding Public Holidays) or may be purchased, at a fee not exceeding the reasonable cost of doing so, by request in writing (by post or e-mail) from Felling Section, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford; e-mail [felling.forests@agriculture.gov.ie](mailto:felling.forests@agriculture.gov.ie)

Name of Agent (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Erection of Notice: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Directions for completing the Site Notice**

1. The **name of the licensee** must be stated.
2. The **location, townland(s) or postal address** to which the licence refers must be stated so as to identify the location of the site in question. Where the development extends to more than one townland, all townlands must be stated.
3. The licence number (on the top right hand corner of Page 1 of the licence must be provided).
4. A description of the **nature and extent of the tree felling** must be stated on the site notice. You must include the following in your development description -
  - (a) Harvest type: clearfell, thinning, wind blow, CCF, etc
  - (b) Extent of felling: number of trees to be felled or area (ha) of the felling site
5. The dates upon which the work will commence and end (approximate dates will suffice) must be provided.
6. If an agent was acting on the licensee's behalf details must be entered.
7. The date that the notice is **erected or fixed at the site** must be stated.

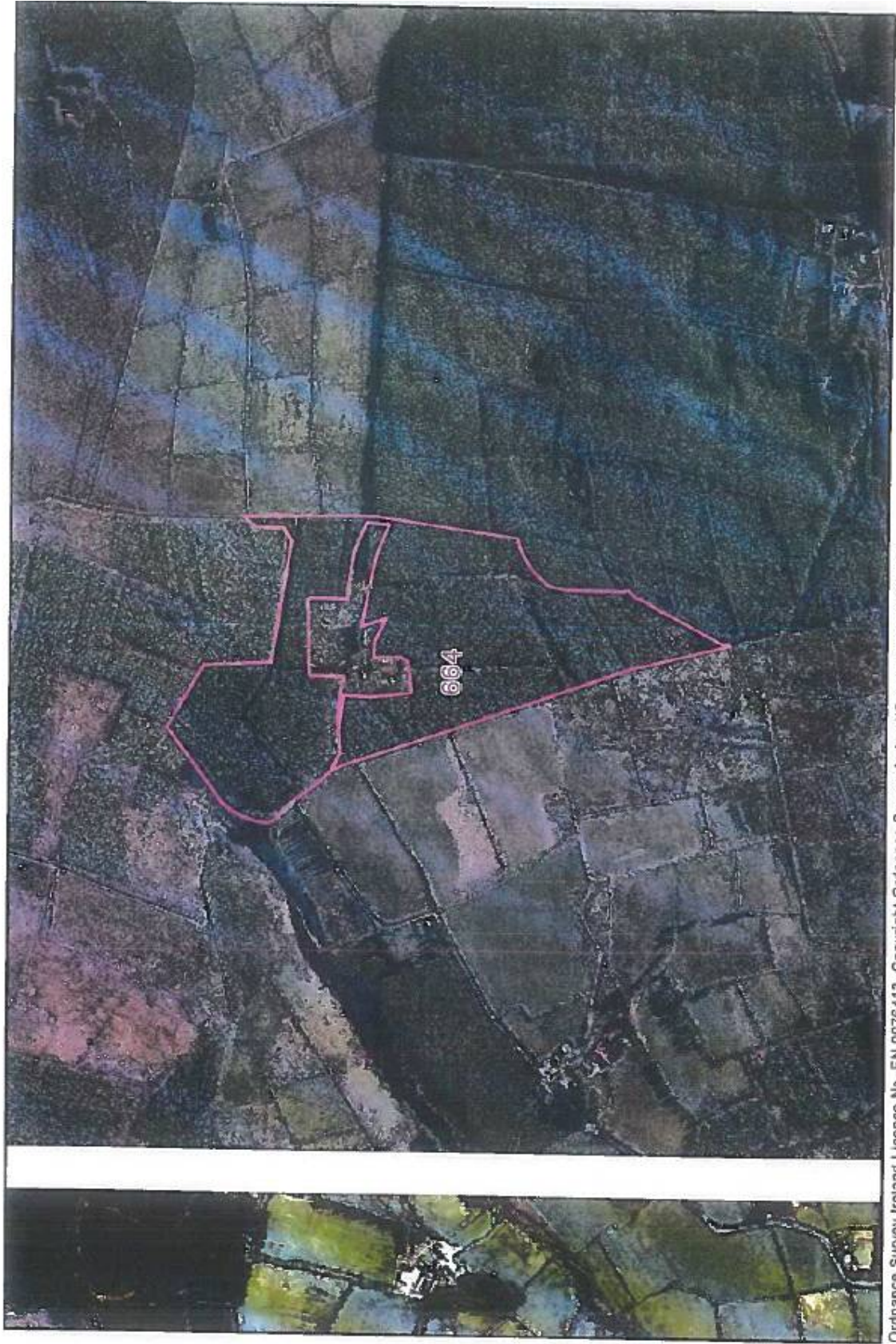
### **Directions for erecting the Site Notice**

The Site Notice must be securely erected at the entrance from the public road to the land to which the licence relates or, where no entrance exists, at the point where it is proposed to create an entrance, so as to be **easily visible and legible by persons using the public road, and shall not be obscured or concealed at any time.**

The Site Notice must be clearly legible, affixed on rigid, durable material and secured against damage from bad weather and other causes.

The Site Notice must be maintained in position on the land concerned for so long as the felling of trees is carried out or timber extraction is ongoing. The notice must be renewed or replaced if it is removed or becomes defaced or illegible within that period.

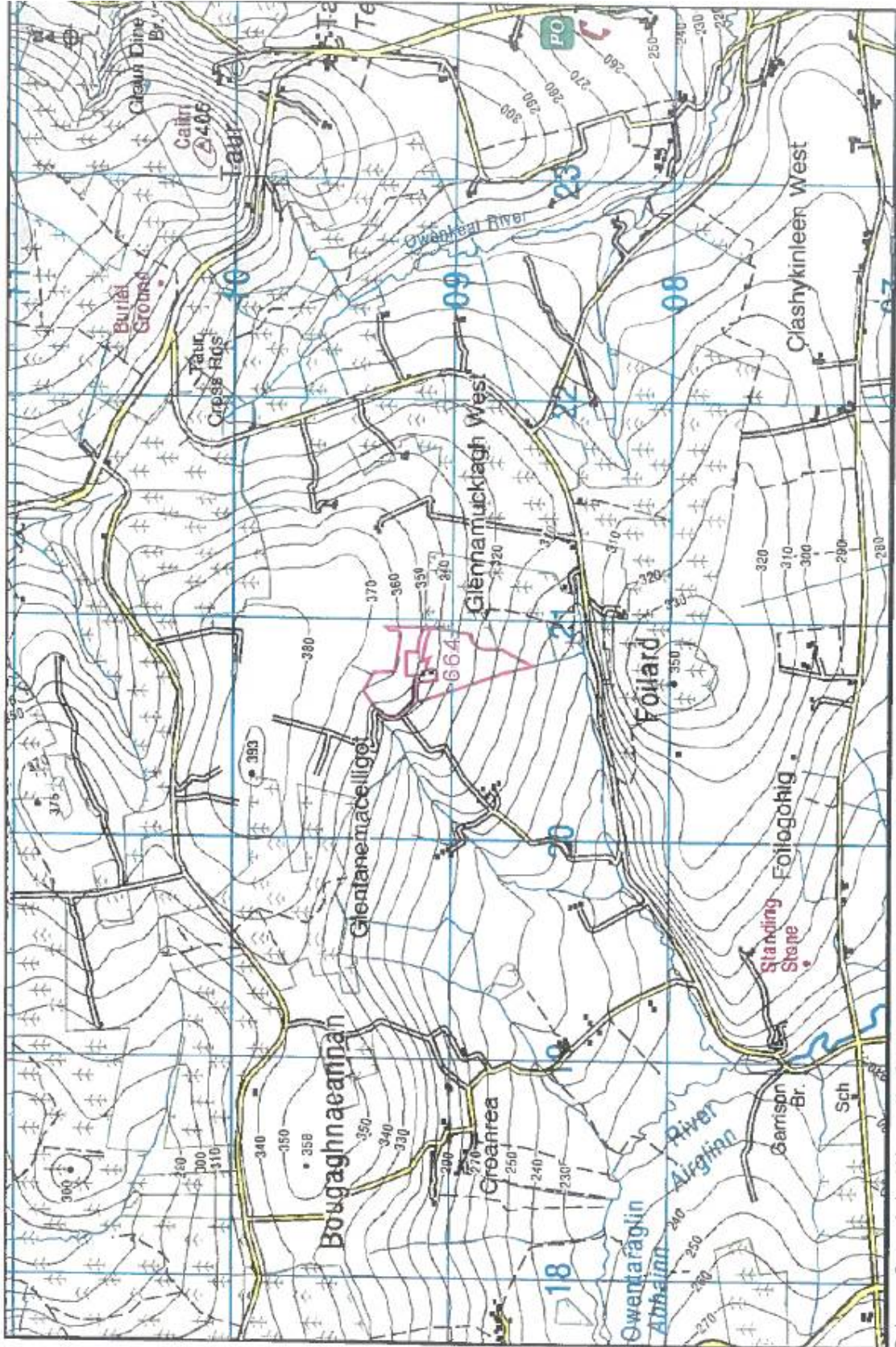




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